Lesson 2 Orientation to NIMS and ICS

Hurricane Katrina Disaster Site Worker Course #7600

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Office of Training and Education

with assistance from
The International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF)

Overview

- Disaster sites involve the services of many agencies, non-governmental organizations, and contractors and skilled personnel in many specialties
- Agencies have overlapping responsibilities and jurisdictions
- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has been designated as the national approach to coordination of incident management
- The Incident Command System (ICS) is the basic incident management structure employed by NIMS
- Disaster Site Workers need to know how they fit into the ICS and what their roles and responsibilities are with regard to the Command system

Lesson Objectives

- At the end of this topic, participants will be able to
 - State the 2 key concepts and principles of the NIMS
 - State the purpose of Incident Command systems
 - State how their jobs support (fit into) Incident Command Systems

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- Definition and intent
 - Applicable to many incidents and hazard scenarios
 - Improves coordination and cooperation
- Adoption by State and local organizations
- Concepts and principles
 - 1. Flexible framework
 - 2. Standardized organizational structures, processes, procedures, and systems to improve interoperability

NIMS

(cont'd)

- Components
 - Command and management
 - Preparedness
 - Resource management
 - Communications and information management
 - Supporting technologies
 - Ongoing management and maintenance

NIMS Integration Center

- Develops national standards
 - Emergency response training
 - Personnel qualifications
 - Equipment
- Personnel qualification standards
 - Training
 - Experience
 - Credentialing
 - Currency
 - Physical and medical fitness

National Response Plan and OSHA's Role

- National Response Plan (NRP)
 - All discipline, all hazards plan
 - Integration of Federal assets
 - Incidents of National Significance
 - Addresses domestic prevention, preparedness, response, & recovery
 - Top Priority: Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers

National Response Plan and OSHA's Role (cont'd)

Worker Safety & Health Support Annex of NRP

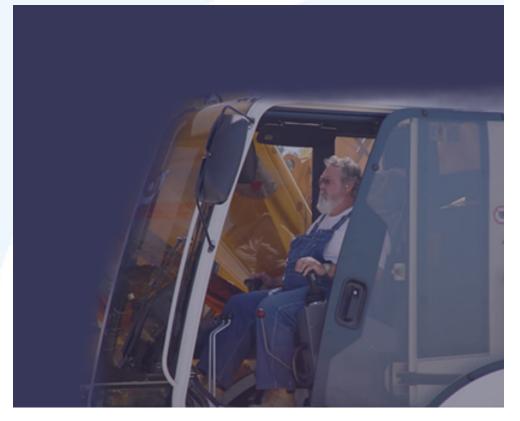


- Guidelines for implementing worker S&H support functions
- Actions needed to ensure that threats to responder S&H are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled
- Assigns OSHA coordinating role for worker safety and health

Background

Disaster Site Workers are often summoned to the scene of fires, building and excavation collapses, man-made and natural disasters when situations confronting fire and

rescue departments dictate the need for a technical competence or skills that exceed their capabilities.



Background (cont'd)

Collaboration between the fire service agencies and engineers, architects, heavy equipment operators, welders and cutters, laborers and various other skilled construction and demolition professionals is nothing new.

These responders have been working together for many years successfully rescuing civilians, workers and responders alike in all manner of disasters restoring order to our communities.



Reality Check

The events of 9/11 witnessed the unprecedented coming together of fire, rescue, and emergency services forces working together side by side with skilled construction and demolition trades in the greatest, most complex, prolonged, rescue and recovery project.

Twisted steel and other debris at the site posed many potential safety hazards

Team Concept



- Disaster Site Workers should regard and conduct themselves as first responders similar to firefighter and other emergency response personnel.
- Become acclimated and comfortable with their role as a consultant and technician/specialist under emergency conditions often dealing with life or death situations.
- Disaster Site Workers will become a part of the overall command control system employed by the fire department or other command agency that assures a singular mission with defined goals and objectives.
- This will include accountability and most importantly the safety of all responders.

The entire time you are on-scene – You are part of a team!

Incident Command System-All Emergency Blueprints

- Purpose—Management structure for any type and size of emergency everyone follows the same rules
- Originally developed in California in 1970's for wildfire service
- Has been adopted by most fire service agencies and many other emergency agencies to improve operational efficiency
- Must be adopted by State and local jurisdictions in order to receive disaster preparedness funding



Incident Command Systems

- Basic features
 - Common terminology
 - "Typing" of resources
 - Manageable span of control—4 to 7 persons/unit
 - Standard types and names for organizational facilities
 - Distinct position titles
 - Incident Action Plans (IAP's) to communicate incident objectives
 - Integrated communications
 - Accountability
 - Orderly chain of command
 - Check-in for all responders
 - Only one supervisor for each responder or Disaster Site Worker
- Most common is Single Command



Incident Command Systems (cont'd)

- Other characteristics
 - Modular format
 - First responding agency assumes initial command
 - Flexible—expand and contract as the incident unfolds

Facility Definitions



Incident Command Post

C

Camp

Staging Area

H

Helibase

B Incident Base



Helispots

Types of Incidents Suitable for ICS

- 7
- 7
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- 7
- ?
- ?

Types of Incidents Suitable for ICS

- Hazmat incidents
- Terrorism events
- Natural disasters
- Fires
- Transportation accidents
- Planned events such as conventions, parades, company picnics

Incident Command Functions

- Command—Overall responsibility
- Operations—Direct tactical actions
- Planning—Prepare action plan; maintain resource & situation status
- Logistics—Provide support
- Finance/Administration—Cost accounting & procurements
- Intelligence—Analyze & share information & intelligence

Basic Incident Command Structure under NIMS

COMMAND

OPERATIONS

PLANNING

LOGISTICS

FINANCE/ ADMINISTRA--

IINISTRA-- Intelligence
TION

Staff Responsibilities Relating to Disaster Site Workers

- Incident Commander
- Safety Officer
- Construction Liaison (proposed position)
- Scene Coordinator
- Contractors



Safety—A Responsibility of Incident Command

- Work organized and planned
- Site entry and accountability controlled
- Safety Officer in place
- Appropriate PPE
- No entry of holes or trenches until free of harmful exposures
- Safety and health guidelines
- Communication method
- Buddy system
- Egress as a planned action

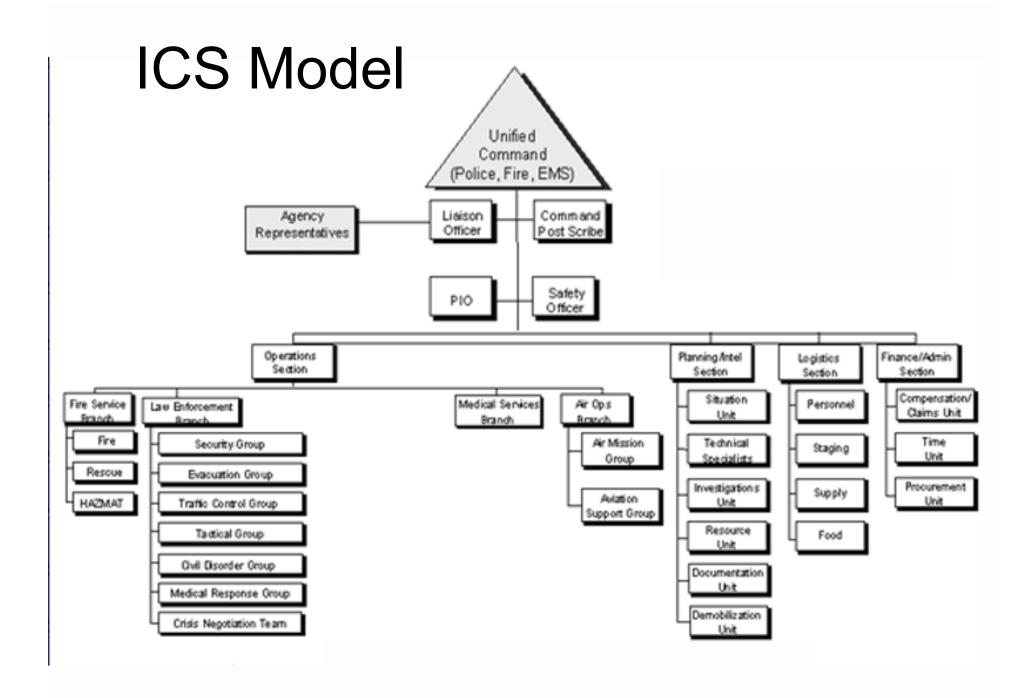
ICS Systems for More Complex Incidents

- Unified Command
 - Jurisdiction—multiple agencies and/or political entities
 - Agencies together set objectives for the IAP
- Area Command
 - Management of multiple incidents or large incidents crossing jurisdictional boundaries
 - Common in public health emergencies

ICS Systems for More Complex Incidents (cont'd)

- Multiagency Coordination Systems
 - Large or wide-scale emergencies that require higher-level resource or information management
 - Use Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate resources for incident support
- Regardless of the specific ICS structure, Disaster Site Workers will have
 - A single supervisor
 - The same roles and responsibilities



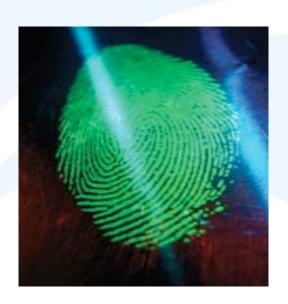


Roles and Responsibilities of Disaster Site Workers

- ?
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Role and Responsibilities of Disaster Site Workers

- Respond to notification of need for special expertise
- No freelancing or operating outside of Command structure
- Bring specialized supplies and equipment and personal supplies
- Report to designated location for check-in—have a picture ID and other credentials
- Receive training on PPE and safe work practices specific to disaster worksite
- Obtain briefings from assigned contact person



Role and Responsibilities of Disaster Site Workers (cont'd)

- Comply with crime scene requirements and other directives
- Use clear text for radio communications
- Acquire materials, locate and set up work station, and perform assigned tasks
- Brief relief at end of work period
- Decontaminate as applicable
- Complete required forms and reports and checkout as directed
- Demobilize according to plan

Incident Scenes Involving SSPs (Disaster Site Workers)

- Small incident: Utility work on gas lines; trench collapse
- Medium incident: Train derailment; pressurized flammable liquid (propylene)
- Large incident: Explosion, building collapse and potential chemical release

Disaster Site Worker Safe Work Practices

In many cases Disaster Site Workers will be subjected to the very same physical and environmental hazards as emergency responders.

This may include but is in no way limited to:

- All types of HazMats including airborne particulate matter
- Chemical, biological, WMD agents
- All manner of physical hazards associated with structural collapse



That is why you are taking this course!

Verbal Quiz

• What are the 2 key concepts and principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS)?

Verbal Quiz (cont'd)

- What are the 2 key concepts and principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS)?
 - NIMS provides a flexible framework to facilitate all entities working together to manage domestic incidents
 - NIMS provides standardized organizational structures, processes, procedures, and systems to improve interoperability during an emergency incident

Verbal Quiz (cont'd)

• What is the purpose of Incident Command systems?

Verbal Quiz (cont'd)

• What is the purpose of Incident Command systems?

The purpose of Incident Command systems is to provide a management structure for any type and size of emergency, with all responders following the same rules

Personal Theme Worksheet